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Some readers may feel like putting an interrogation point after Professor Henderson's comments upon the Malthusian doctrine as it appears in Chalmers' teaching. Is it certain that the decrease in the birth-rate among the well-to-do classes is due to the influence of Malthus and his followers? Are there not other causes far more potent than this?

This book is specially commended to those who labor for the betterment of society from religious motives.

L. A. CRANDALL.

*The Practice of Charity.* By E. T. DEVINE, PH.D. New York: Lentilhon & Co., 1901. Pp. 186.

INSTRUCTED persons like to read the testimony and direction of experts. A man who starts with a full academic equipment, with the rigid discipline of economic system, and makes himself familiar with thousands of individual experiences, has a large basis for inductions and a method of interpreting them. In the company of trained people who face reality at every turn of daily duty he becomes familiar with the tendencies of thought, the regular ways of dealing with situations. The author of *The Practice of Charity* carries in his head a whole system of directions which are not of his making, but which have been evolved out of the experience and judgment of a multitude of workers. Here we look for the best wisdom of the hour.

Mr. Devine has made an admirable defense of charity in reply to the half-truth, "Not charity, but justice," and has shown that those who protest are themselves usually active in benevolent conduct. With ample material he has illustrated the types of persons who need charitable aid. Preventive agencies are discussed under the head of "Substitutes for Charity." The description and criticism of current experiments in charity organization bear the marks of well-informed and sane judgment. It is safe to set down this little volume among the indispensable books for the library of the practical workers among the poor.

C. R. HENDERSON.

*Le progrès social à la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle.* Par LOUIS SKARZYNSKI. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1901. Pp. 496.

A WELL-EQUIPPED student of the exhibit of "social economics" at the Paris Exposition of 1900 has summed up for us much of the most

important lessons of that display. After a brief historical account of the methods pursued in presenting the various forms of social experiment at previous expositions—at Paris (1867), Philadelphia (1876), Paris (1889) (Chicago, 1893, being apparently forgotten)—the author gives a graphic description of the division of subjects and modes of display in 1900.

His purpose (p. 23) is “to pass in rapid review the ways and means of social progress” revealed at this exposition. The materials are considered under the following topics: protection of children and of woman; popular education; the houses of working people; mutual relief; coöperative societies of consumers; popular credit; protection of laborers by factory laws; insurance; institutions established by employers; profit-sharing; trades unions; agricultural syndicates; productive coöperation; contest with alcoholism; savings; education.

In connection with the exposition quite a number of “international congresses” were held, and the results of the deliberations were neatly summarized in a series of resolutions, many of them rather vague in character, and these our author has reproduced in very convenient form.

The illustrations of the movements are taken too exclusively from French experience, but they are none the less interesting for that.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*Des Principes sociologiques de la Criminologie.* Par RAOUL DE LA GRASSERIE. Avec une preface par C. Lombroso. Paris: V. Giardet & Brière, 1901.

M. DE LA GRASSERIE moves in the territory of criminal jurisprudence, his purpose being to apply the knowledge of delinquents of all kinds to the criticism of statutes and procedure. The subject of penology proper is not directly the subject of consideration. The central object of the penal system is the offender himself, his nature, responsibility, and social relations. Abnormal persons who commit injurious acts must be studied and distinguished from normal delinquents. An analysis of legal provisions relating to the victim paves the way for a study of public and private offenses, and the relations of civil and penal sanctions; of crime in its causal connections with social life, and its uses in social evolution.

The volume is clearly written and shows throughout the working of the two great conceptions which are gradually transforming the study of criminal law—the scientific investigation of the criminal